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ELEMENTE DE CALCUL MATRICEAL

1. Fie maturele
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 si $B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.
Så se arate cå
 $A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$.

2. Se considerà matucele
$$A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
 unde $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

a) Sa se arate cà $A(\alpha) \cdot A(\beta) = A(\alpha + \beta)$.

b) Folorand nuductia matematica si repultitul de la functul precedent, sa se arate ca
$$\left(A(x)\right)^n = A(nx)$$
, $+ ne N^*$.

Raspuns:
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
; $Y = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

4. Lá se determene matricea X din egalitatea
$$-5\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 \\ 15 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \stackrel{\times}{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - 4\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Raspuns:
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -7 \\ -3/2 & 9 \\ 44 & -13/2 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

Fie volunomul
$$P(X) = X^3 - 7X^2 + 13X - 5$$
. Sa se calculeze $P(A)$ pentru $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 - 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$. Råspuns: $P(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

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6. Fie matricea patratica
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

- a) sa se arate ca A este inversabilà;
- 6) Sa se determinea inversa A-1 a matricei A.

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/4 & -1 & -1/4 \\ 1/2 & -1 & 1/2 \\ -1/4 & 1 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

J. Folohind transformatile elementare applicate limitor unei matrice, sa se calculeze inversa matrice:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

8. Là se determine rangul fiecăreia duite matricele:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}; B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & +1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

9. Så se calculeze
$$A^n$$
, unde $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sine N^*

Ráspuns:
$$\Delta^n = 2^{n-1}A$$

a)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$
; b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

(c)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 & -12 & 1 \\ 2 & \alpha & -2 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 & 2\alpha & 5 \end{pmatrix}; d) A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta & 2 & 1 \\ \alpha & 2\beta - 1 & 3 & 1 \\ \alpha & \beta & \beta + 3 & 2\beta - 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Assute dupa x, B & R.

Ráspuns: a) rang
$$A = 2$$
; b) rang $A = 4$;
c) rang $A = \begin{cases} 2, \text{ dacā } \alpha = 3 \end{cases}$;

d) rang
$$A = \begin{cases} 2, \text{ yentre } \beta=1 \text{ san } \beta=5, \text{ in } \alpha=0 \\ 3, \text{ in rest.} \end{cases}$$

11. Så se rejolve ecuatia matricealà
$$X:A=B$$
, unde $A=\begin{pmatrix}1&1&i\\i&-1&3i\\-2&2i&-1-i\end{pmatrix}$ si $B=\begin{pmatrix}10&20&30\end{pmatrix}$.

12. Rejouati ematica matricealà
$$AX = B$$
, unde $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Raspuns:
$$X = A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

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13. Så se calculeze inversele matricelor:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}; C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Ràtions:
$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
; $B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & 10 \\ -6 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$.

14. Rejstrati ecuatia matriceala
$$A \cdot X \cdot B = C$$
, unde $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ si $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Raspuns:
$$X = A^{-1}.C.B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

15.
$$9a$$
 se refolve ematia $\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 2 & 3 \\ x-2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$.

16. Folosind proprietatile determinantilor, sa se calculeze unuatorii determinanti

a)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix}$$
; b) $\begin{vmatrix} a+b & b+c & c+a \\ a^2+b^2 & b^2+c^2 & c^2+a^2 \end{vmatrix}$; $\begin{vmatrix} a^2+b^2 & c^2+c^2 & c^2+a^2 \\ a^3+b^3 & b^3+c^3 & c^3+a^3 \end{vmatrix}$;

Raspuns: a) (a-b)(b-c)(c-a); b) 2abc(a-b)(b-c)(c-a); e) 70; d) 37; e) -23.

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If. Sa se regoive matriceal sortemul $\begin{cases} 3x-y+f=4\\ x+y-2f=-2\\ -x+y+z=2 \end{cases}$ Raspuns: x=1, y=1, f=2.

18. Så se descrite si, in caz de conjuntibilitate, sa se rejolve sorte mul:

$$\begin{cases} m x_1 + \dot{x}_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + ux_2 + x_3 = m \\ x_1 + x_2 + ux_3 = m^2 \end{cases}, \quad m \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Råspuns: a) daca $m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 1\}$ sistemul are roluta $x_1 = -\frac{m+1}{m+2}$; $x_2 = \frac{1}{m+2}$; $x_3 = \frac{(m+1)^2}{m+2}$.

- b) daca m=-2 internel et incompatible
- c) dacà m=-1 sistemul este compatibil nedeterminat si volutible sunt date de: $X_1=1-\alpha-\beta$; $X_2=\alpha$; $X_3=\beta$, α , $\beta\in\mathbb{R}$.

19. Så se rejolve urmatoarele sisteme liniare:

a)
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 - 5x_3 + 4x_4 = -30 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 = 17 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 2 \\ 8x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 4x_4 = 8 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{l}
(x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 5x_4 = 2) \\
(x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 = 4) \\
(-2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 8) \\
(-x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 41x_4 = -20)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
(x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 5) \\
(2x_1 - 3x_2 - 4x_3 + 6x_4 = 2) \\
(-3x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 - 6x_4 = 5) \\
(x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 6x_4 = 5)
\end{array}$$

Rásprens: a) solutie unica: $x_1=-1$; $x_2=2$; $x_3=3$; $x_4=-2$ b) compatibil dublu nedetermenat $\begin{cases} x_1=\frac{3-4\beta}{3}, x_2=\frac{5\lambda+\beta}{3} \end{cases}$ c) supplu nedetermenat $x_1=\lambda+6$, $x_2=2\lambda+6$, $x_3=-6\lambda-10$, $x_4=\lambda$, $x_5=\lambda$